Salisbury Banner.

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From the Galveston News.

OVER THE RIVER.

Many persons in Texas have pleasant reminiscences of Mrs. Jane Cross, who resided a year ago, with her talented husband, the Rev. Mr. Cross, in San Antonio. They are now in Tennessee. Mrs. Cross, having been reproached for her intense Southernism, responded in the following stanzas to the "United States:"

We hail your stripes and lessened stars,
As one may hail a neighbor!
Now forward move—no fear of gars,
With nothing but free labor!
And we will mind our slaves and farm,
And never wish you any harm,
But greet you—*over the River!*

The same dear language do we speak,
The self-same words we utter;
Then let's not make each other weak,
Nor 'gainst each other mutter;
But let each go his chosen way,
And each shall doff his hat and say:
I greet you—*over the River!*

Each flag—almost the same—unfurls,
And nods across the border;
Ohio's wave between them curls—
Our stripes a little broader!
May yours float out on every breeze,
And, *in our wake*, traverse all seas—
We greet you—*over the River!*

We part, as friends of years should part,
With pleasant words and wishes;
And no desire is in our heart
For Lincoln's loaves and fishes—
Farewell we wave you from afar—
We like you best *just where you are*,
And greet you—*over the River!*

LITTLE ALICE AND HER LOVER.

The marriage of Her Majesty's second daughter, the Princess Alice, is an event which will renew the good will that the British people feel towards the reigning family. For four-and-twenty years one sovereign has grown up which knows no other. In that time many dangers, many causes of discontent and internal dissension have passed away, and it may be said that there exists no government, whether Monarchical or Republican, which enjoys more completely the affection of the governed. To put attachment to the throne on the ground of political satisfaction or material prosperity, may not accord with the notions of some loyalists; but it is the surest and most permanent basis which a ruler can hope for. The good will of the English people to the reigning house, though partly the result of education and habit, is certainly in these times chiefly owing to the belief that the present sovereign has done her best to fulfil the duties traditional to her station, and to advance the interests of the State. There is no class in the community which feels jealousy or dislike of the Court, and consequently the news that a daughter of the royal house is about to be allied with an ancient and respectable reigning family, and that the match has been formed by mutual inclinations of the pair, will be received with sincere satisfaction.—The marriage between Prince Louis and the Princess Alice will, at any rate, not be one of those unions arranged by diplomatists and confirmed by family treaties, in which the persons most nearly interested have no voice, and must meet for the first time when the die has been irrevocably cast, and they are united for good or evil through life. The German Prince and the English Princess have become mutually attached, and marry as persons in a private station marry—to further their own happiness. Happily the times are past when dynastic alliance were thought necessary to secure a nation's greatness, and Parliament will display its good will and generosity as much as if the Princess's husband had been chosen by Ministers of State for purposes of the most subtle policy.—*London Times.*

APPEAL TO THE NORTHWEST.

Gov. Letcher, in a proclamation issued last Saturday, thus appeals to the people of Northwestern Virginia:

"Virginia has asserted her independence. She will maintain it at every hazard. She is sustained by the power of ten of her sister Southern States, ready and willing to uphold her cause. Can any true Virginian refuse to render assistance? Men of the Northwest, I appeal to you, by all the considerations which have drawn us together as one people heretofore, to rally to the standard of the Old Dominion. By all the sacred ties of consanguinity, by the intermixture of the blood of East and West, by common paternity, by friendships hallowed by a thousand cherished recollections, by memories of the past, by the relics of the great men of other days, come to Virginia's banner and drive the invaders from your soil. There may be traitors in the midst of you, who, for selfish ends, have turned against their mother and would permit her to be ignominiously oppressed and degraded. But I cannot, will not, believe that a majority of you are not true sons, who will give your blood and your treasure for Virginia's defence.

"I have sent for your protection such troops as the emergency enabled me to collect, in charge of a competent commander. I have ordered a large force to go to your aid, but I rely with the utmost confidence upon your own strong arms to rescue your firesides and altars from the polution of a reckless and ruthless enemy. The State is invaded at several points, but ample forces have been collected to defend her.

"There has been a complaint among you that the Eastern portions of the State has enjoyed an exemption from taxation to your prejudice. The State, by a majority of 95,000, has put the two sections on an equality in this respect. By a display of magnanimity in the vote just given, the East has, by a large majority, consented to relinquish this exemption, and is ready to share with you all the burdens of Government, and to meet all Virginia's liabilities. They come now to aid you as you came in former days to aid them. The men of the Southern Confederate States glory in coming to your rescue. Let one heart, one mind, one energy, one power, nerve every patriot arm in a common cause. The heart that will not beat in unison with Virginia now is a traitor's heart; the arm that will not strike home in her cause now is palsied by a coward fear."

"FIGHT OR STARVE."—An opinion prevails with so many that the proximate federal Congress will so act as to induce peace; and that till the convention of Congress no very active hostilities will take place. This idea appears exceedingly fallacious. Peace, to Lincoln, means investigation, impeachment, ruin. It means the disbanding of the Northern armies to empty homes, empty handed, with no prospect of employment. It means suffering, mourning, discontent, riot, rebellion in its worst sense. Awful as must be the consequences attendant on a continuation of the war, those that wait on peace are to the North more horrible, and its statesmen know it. Congress dare not, for the sake of internal quiet in the States and cities of the North, refuse to ratify the unconstitutional acts of Lincoln, however clearly it may see their now unavoidable tendency to woe, want, and slaughter. The fighting must come, and we must welcome it.—*Memphis Argus.*

BETHEL AND GENERAL MAGRUDER.—The Richmond *Examiner* says:

"The combat at Bethel Church is the first event of this war that gives comfort to the heart of the South. Here, it will be said in after times, the soldiers of the Southern Confederacy proved that they could whip Yankees. Here it was first established that all Virginia generals are not under the spell of Scott's genius. Here the policy of retreat was for the first time laid aside. What may be this General Magruder's merits, either as a man or an officer, the writer of this is really ignorant; but thus much will forever be said for him—that he was not wanting to the occasion; that he did this work and hit this blow straight and square; that he first turned the current of retreat, and sent the first gleam of sunlight through that sombre shadow which has for some time past hung over public opinion in the South, to an extent which even this newspaper, in general an exact representative of popular sentiment, did not care to put in words.

HOW A DESPOT FULFILLS HIS PLEDGES.

In his Inaugural, Mr. Lincoln said:

"In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous question of civil war. The Government will not assail you."

In the face of this declaration, his mercenary soldiers have murdered citizens of Maryland, and now hold that State under absolute military subjugation.

His soldiers have murdered peaceable, unarmed citizens of Missouri; deprived her citizen soldiery of their arms, notwithstanding the Constitution he has sworn to see faithfully executed declares that "well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed;" and large bodies of mercenary troops are now quartered in that State to intimidate and hold in subjection a free people.

His mercenary soldiers have murdered citizens of Virginia while defending their property and their rights as private citizens, and he is now marching large bodies of troops into that State for the purpose of subjugating her people.

He has quartered a large army at Cairo who have, by his directions, destroyed the commerce of the Mississippi river.

He has established a military department in Kentucky, and directed the Commander of that department (Col. Anderson) to establish his headquarters at Louisville, the first step towards holding that State as a conquered province.

He has approved the refusal of Gen. Butler, to surrender slaves who have been enticed into Fortress Monroe, because they belonged to a people who would not acknowledge themselves Black Republicans.

He has approved the conduct of Gen. Cadwallader in refusing to obey the edict of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the tribunal of last resort for citizens of a free Government.

He has authorized the seizure of private telegraphic correspondence, which the Constitution he has sworn to support expressly declares "shall not be violated."

He has set aside and trampled upon the Constitution in his efforts to subjugate a free people.

Nashville Union.

THE EVACUATION OF HARPERS FERRY.

This community was struck with surprise on Monday last upon the receipt of the intelligence that Harper's Ferry had been evacuated by the Confederate troops. It will be remembered, however that our troops were in an issolated position there, and if the Northern forces had marched around and torn up the railroad which connects Harper's Ferry with the centre of the State, our troops there would have been cut off from all supplies of provisions, &c., and notwithstand the natural strength of their position, they could not have held out any great length of time upon the supplies of subsistence already on hand; and, to relieve them, it would have probably required the whole force under General Beauregard, which being drawn from Manassas Junction, would have left that route open to Richmond, of which the Northern troops in Washington would not have been slow to avail themselves. The information of the evacution of Harper's Ferry comes from Washington, by the way of Mobile, and may not be correct; but we presume that it is true, and, for the reasons above given, think the step not only justifiable, but a very wise one.

Raleigh Regirter.

COMPULSORY SUSPENSION ON BOTH SIDES.—It is stated that the Congress of the Confederate States, before adjourning from Montgomery, passed an act suspending the payment of all debts due by their citizens to those of the non slaveholding United States during the prevalance of the present hostilities. The President of the United States had virtually done the same thing, by prohibiting the mails, and thus cutting off all drafts from the South, and preventing Southerners from receiving payment of debts due from the North. So that we have repudiation compelled by both Governments. When peace is restored, these debts will all be legally good, however; though *whether they can ever be even partially collected, will depend much upon the fierceness with which hostilities are waged, and the amount of devastation and injury inflicted on both sides—N. Y. News, 9th.*

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

We have heretofore noticed the action of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (O. S.,) and from which we judged that there must be a separation of the Southern Presbyteries from those of the North. The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Saturday, says that the following paper is in circulation among the Presbyterians of that State, and is rapidly obtaining signatures. We cordially commend the manly and patriotic spirit, and the devotion to Christian principle and duty in which the movement has its origin:

"Whereas the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, O. S., with which we have heretofore been in cordial connection, has, by the vote of a large majority of its members, as reported to us, sustained the Government of the United States in waging the most unchristian, criminal and atrocious warfare of modern times upon the free and sovereign States known as the Confederate States of America, thereby violating the first principles of our holy religion, in its injunction of "peace on earth and good will to men," and in its prohibition of aggressive war upon any people struggling for its independence and liberties.

"Therefore, the ministers and elders of the churches in said Confederate States are hereby invited to assemble in advisory convention, in such ratio of representation as may seem to them advisable, at Richmond, Virginia, on the 24th day of July next, to advise and recommend measures to ascertain the sense of the Presbyterians in regard to the formation of a General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America.

"Ministers and members of the Presbyterian Church throughout the Confederate States are requested to give circulation to this paper, obtain signatures, and forward to Rev. M. D. Hodge, Richmond, Va."—*Southern Guardian.*

THE NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

The noble North Carolina Regiment, at the battle of Bethel Church, covered itself and the OLD NORTH STATE with glory. Major HILL, of that regiment, is one of the most thoroughly educated soldiers and scholars of the South a true and gallant gentleman as ever breathed. It was eminently proper that North Carolina, being the next State South to Virginia, should stand side by side with the old Dominion in this battle.—We commend it to Old Abe's consideration whether, even if he could get through Virginia, he will not find the North Carolina Jordan, next door to as "a hard road to travel!"—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The New Orleans papers report that there is some apprehensions with regard to suspicious movements of the enemy ten miles below that city, at Bayou Bienvenu. Present appearances seem to indicate a purpose of making a landing and destroy the fort at the mouth of the bayou.—In view of this fact, Gen. Twiggs has ordered a hundred men from New Orleans to take possession of the fort. The *Delta*, alluding to the fortification, says: "There are eight twenty-four pounders in the work, but up to the present time no garrison has been placed there, nor has any ammunition been supplied to the post. Fort Bienvenu is situated about half a mile from the mouth of the bayou which flows into lake Borgne, and in the immediate neighborhood of Montello Castle, a fortress constructed in the time of the Spaniards, to guard Bayou Phillipon."

SETTING THEM FREE.—A gentlemen who arrived in this city on Thursday, from the scene of battle at Bethel Church, reports that one of the prisoners who had been captured, informed our forces that a vessel had left Newport News a few days before with over one hundred Virginia slaves on board, bound, he believed, for Cuba, where they were to be sold and the money appropriated to the support of the United States Government. Whether any reliance can be placed in the statement or not we cannot say, but this we believe, that the Yankees, with all their apparent hatred of slavery are not too honorable or conscientious, if they can steal our negroes, to sell them into a more enduring and tyrannical bondage, if thereby they can pocket a dollar. This will be the whole amount of their much talked-of emancipation. Alas! for the poor negro, if he ever falls into their clutches.—*Pet. Express.*

☞ St. Louis is in a pitiable condition. Her citizens are insulted, robbed and trodden upon by a brutal soldiery.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY BANNER.

SALISBURY, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1861.

☞We are authorized to announce WM. A. HOUCK, as a Candidate for the County Court Clerk of Rowan.

Rowan Bible Society.

There will be a meeting held at the Methodist Church to-morrow morning for the purpose of re-organizing the Rowan Bible Society, and making other arrangements for the continuation of this laudable system of distributing the Bible in this State and throughout the South. All those who feel any interest in an enterprise so necessary, are respectfully invited to attend the meeting which takes place immediately after the union prayer meeting is over, at the Methodist Church on Saturday morning.

Small pocket bibles and testaments are exceedingly scarce, and cannot be procured in sufficient numbers to supply the urgent demands at any of the bookstores throughout the whole of the South. In fact many of the soldiers who leave daily for the scene of strife, go with heavy hearts because they are not able to obtain this very necessary and appropriate accompanyment—all desire to carry a bible or testament with them, and all should have one or the other; yet there is little or no preparation going on in all the South by which this great deficiency is to be supplied, either for the soldiers or the general good. We think the soldier should first be prepared for, as their peculiar circumstances demands more especially our attention at the present. Some noble hearts, we are glad to say, are bravely laboring to the end that all the soldiers, that desire to do so, before leaving their homes may possess themselves with a testament at least. But these men must have assistance, and we presume that the mere mention of this fact is all that is necessary to induce any person to throw his aid and influence to promote so noble and worthy a cause.

The Convention.

There will very likely be no extra session of the Legislature as was anticipated. On Tuesday last an election was held for delegates to represent the State in the Confederate Congress at which time the following gentlemen were chosen:

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

W. W. Avery, of Burke.

George W. Davis, of Wilmington.

FROM THE DISTRICTS.

1. W. H. N. Smith, of Hartford.
2. Thomas Ruffin, of Wayne.
3. T. D. McDowell, of Bladen.
4. A. W. Venable, of Granville.
5. J. M. Morehead, of Guilford.
6. R. C. Puryear, of Yadkin.
7. Burton Craige, of Rowan.
8. A. T. Davidson, of Cherokee.

Battle Ground.

We are indebted to David L. Brinkle of the Charlotte Greys, for a diagram or drawing of the late battle ground at Bethel Church. It is an interesting sketch, giving the relative positions of the belligerant parties. From it we learn that the Charlotte Greys held two of the most exposed positions during the battle.

We are also indebted to Mr. B., for a letter which we publish in another column containing many items of interest. We will be very glad to hear from him often.

The Crops.

A friend writes us from Davie county as follows:

MR. EDITOR: Inclosed you will find two dollars, for which you will please send your paper to ——— Mocksville, N. C.

People are harvesting in this section, and I do not suppose that the wheat crop was ever better than it is this year. And judging from what I can hear, from various places, I should come to the conclusion that the whole South is thus blessed.

Corn crops are promising. Thus far it seems that He is for us who is able to give us the victory. And I trust that we shall ever act in such a way as to secure His favor; "for if He is for us, who can be against us?"

It is a fact that the crops throughout the whole of the South, up to this time of the present year, so far as we have been able to ascertain from our exchanges or otherwise, promise a very much richer harvest than usual. The wheat crop especially, is good in this section of the country, and generally in all the Southern States; so we agree with our friend, that the blessings of heaven seem to rest upon our section. At times like these, amid the convulsion of States and the gathering of armies, when human prudence and discretion are paralyzed by excitement or fear, and when parts of our once great country are fast falling into utter ruin and bankruptcy, we are apt to forget the overruling hand that lavishes upon us so many daily bounties; but in the calm sunshine of thought, when we look upon the daily recurring exigencies of the present, unbiased by excitement, and view things as they exist, we can not but recognize a mysterious providence, amounting almost to favoritism, dispensing success and plenty throughout the borders of our native sunny South.—Every Southern patriot in these trying times should lay these things to heart, and remember that the latent spring of a people's happiness and a nation's glory, when reduced to simplicity by the onward stride of civilization, is found to consist in, and be in proportion to, their fidelity to God. And we hope to see our new confederation, as it is moulding into greatness and glory, yield freely to these impressions, in all its ramifications.

Northern Comments.

The remarks contained in the following extracts from Northern papers, on the late battle at Bethel Church, are not very complimentary to the officers in command on the Federal side.

[*From the New York Tribune, 12th.*]

* * * We do not believe Gen. Butler ordered an attack by wearied troops, having but two or three guns, on an entrenchment or breastwork bristling with artillery. Nor do we believe Gen. Butler ordered an attack on such a position in ignorance of its real strength.—We presume the officer in command of the expedition was fired by a stern resolve to efface the recollection of his initial disaster in the brilliancy of his ultimate achievement, and was thus impelled to exceed his orders. And the gallantry of our brave volunteers would have wrested victory from fortune had it been possible to flank the enemy's position. As it was, heavier guns and more of them were indispensable, and the attack necessarily failed.

Let us not lose the lesson.

There are some who talk of a war of posts and skirmishes—of strategy and endurance. This failure is an answer to all such. Behind a breastwork, poor soldiers are nearly equal to good ones, since flight is often more dangerous than persistence, while discipline goes for little; good marksmanship is the main point. No, the Union is not to be saved by any system of petty warfare. If we have no better recourse, we may as well give it up.

"Ah!" says a shrewd one, "you want Gen. Scott to offer battle whether he is ready or not." No, sir; we want him *not* to give battle till he is perfectly ready.—He understands all that business a great deal better than we do, or ever will. But *we do want him to be at the head of a force with which he can not only offer battle when he thinks fit, but compel the enemy to accept it.* That is the whole story. If he thinks 50,000 men enough to walk right over the rebels, then 50,000 be it, in spite of our demurrers. If he wants 100,000 immediately in hand, let that be the number. If 200,000, say the word, and let them be forthcoming at the earliest possible day. But, in any case, let the requisite number be mustered forthwith, and "Forward March!" be the word until the rebels are chased into Texas, and the rebellion put down. If we are whipped in a fair fight, let us give it up, and make our peace accordingly. But let us get ready forthwith to do our best, and, being ready, let us make the shortest possible work of this treason. Guerrilla warfare is formidable against weak or purposeless commanders: Napoleon in person was never troubled by it. The General who knows how to win a great battle knows how to compel his adversary to fight one. And it is only by great battles—at least, by movements that look to and offer such—that this rebellion is to be extinguished.

So much for the lesson of Great Bethel:

[*From the New York Times.*]

* * * An expedition thus literally and figuratively in the dark could only end in disaster. Setting aside, indeed, all dictates of military science, the plainest common sense would presuppose some knowledge of the adversary thus sought in darkness; of the ground over which the advance was to be made, and the nature of the obstacles likely to be encountered. Signals establishing the friendly character of detachments approaching each other might have been suggested by ordinary sound judgment, uninstructed in the maxims of Cæsar, Frederick, and Jomini. But our leaders seem to have had, neither sense nor science. Regardless of the lives they were hazarding, they flung the *elite* of the army they commanded into the hands of the enemy, which if it had followed up its advantages might have cut the retreating force to pieces. Had Gen. Butler had ordinary prudence, or his subordinate, Gen. Pierce, courage and presence of mind, the calamity would have been spared. But neither seems to have supplied the absence of military experience, with the simplest exhibition of prevision, practical judgment, and soldierly conduct; and hence this mischievous reverse.

Government, we cannot doubt, will make thorough investigation into the affair. If the facts be as they appear upon a first presentation, the sooner this brace of Massachusetts barristers are dismissed to their special pleadings, replications, and demurrers—the petty warfare of the bar, at which they are expert—the better it will be for the country. It is possible such men might in time be schooled into generalship, but the education is too costly. The people will not consent that their best and bravest—the patriots who first hastened to the protection of the Union, and the soldiers who in the very hour of peril, proved how much too valuable they are to be thus sacrificed—shall be squandered to convert political hacks into heroes and to balance and adjust the chances of a future Presidential campaign. We must have leaders worthy of our men, or the army will perish through needless slaughter, or melt away through disgust and demoralization. Let the administration see to it.

[*From the New York Daily News.*]

* * * The conflict at Bethel, a name suggestive of other thoughts than of slaughter, initiates the campaign in Virginia. Who can tell the long list of engagements that are to follow, unless an unlooked for and providential interposition shall arrest the terrible drama of fratricidal hate and mutual destruction? Have our rulers no arbiter but the sword, and no terms but submission to propose to those who are their brethren? Where is the conciliatory and effecting spirit which pervades the last words of counsel that Washington and Jackson left as legacies to their countrymen?

THE VIRTUE OF DISCRETION.—The hardest lesson which our soldiers have to learn in this war is that "rascally virtue of discretion," which yet is a virtue, and one without which valor may at any time fall a victim to cowardice and treachery. They have already routed their enemy with such wonderful ease that they may be tempted to rely upon their ability to whip them without any vigilance, precautions, or regard to time, place or numbers. Let them fall into no such perilous mistake. That is the very mistake their enemies calculate upon. They do not and cannot question Southern courage, but they do believe that we place our principal reliance upon this quality, and neglect the systematic vigilance of European armies and the universal rule of the best armies of the world "never to underrate enemy." We trust that the brilliant triumphs already achieved will only lead our men to be more diligent in observing all the means of success, and to use as much watchfulness, precaution and discretion in fighting Yankees as if they were French Zouaves or Scotch Highlanders.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

THE NEWS.

FURTHER BY THE ARABIA.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The attention of the Government may be called in the House of Commons to the fact that France was largely augmenting her navy, especially in iron plated steamers.

In the House of Lords there was a discussion on the India supply of cotton.

Earl Gray pledged the Government to do all in its power to advance the growth of the staple there.

At a meeting of the Great Eastern Ship Company, it was stated that the employment of the ship by the Federal Government would not be in accordance with the Queen's proclamation.

It appears that the Great Powers will guarantee the integrity of the Papal Territory.

TROUBLE IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—200 State troops have burned part of the Gasconade Bridge, thirty miles this side of Jefferson City, by order of the State authorities. The telegraph wires have also been cut, and repairs are forbidden for the present.

FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14.—Texas advices says Cortinas was attacked about nine miles from Redmon's Ranchero by a force under Capt. Beravides and completely routed, killing 7 of his men and wounding several.—Cortinas escaped with about 10 men into Mexico.

It is understood that a revolution is inaugurated in Tamaulipas.

Guerrero, defeated candidate for Governor, issued a pronunciamento removing the question as to who should be Governor from the ballot box to the sword. The impression was that the revolution would become general, and Guerrero would unite his forces with those of Marquez and Majoiea, who have been setting the Juarez Government at defiance.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—May's majority over H. Winter Davis, for Congress, is 2,045, in a vote of 12,000. Mr. May declared himself opposed to coercion, and unwilling to vote supplies beyond the first three months. Leary is elected over Preston by a majority of 375 Leary is a Union man, and it is supposed will vote with May on the army supplies.

HARPER'S FERRY EVACUATED—THE QUESTION SETTLED.

RICHMOND, June 17.—I learn from the highest official source that Harper's Ferry has been evacuated by the Confederate forces.

All the public buildings were burned to the ground, also the long railroad bridge, and two thousand bushels of corn. Our forces withdrew.

NEW YORK, June 18.—A letter from Richmond says that no provision will be made for the payment of the July interest on Virginia State stock in New York. The interest will be paid in Richmond, in Virginia currency.

Cotton was quiet to-day, with sales of 800 bales, at 14@14⅛c.

The 8th regiment leaves here this week for the seat of war.

RICHMOND, June 18.—Six members of the Garibaldi Guards, deserters, from Washington, have arrived here.

The members of the Virginia Convention were received by President Davis to-night.

It is stated that President Janney intends resigning.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The War Department has ordered the rebuilding of the Harper's Ferry bridge.

Col. Stone occupies Leesburg, Loudoun county.

Secretary Chase is consulting eminent financiers relative to the revenue embarrassment. It is believed that a revision of the tariff—reducing the duties and suspending the free list—will be recommended to Congress.

The National Intelligencer says that unless it receives assistance from Northern subscribers, its issue must be discontinued.

No official instructions as to the fate of the crew of the Savannah have been sent to New York, but the impression prevails they will be hung.

Sawyer's American rifled cannon will be mounted on the Rip Raps. It will reach to Sewell's Point.

Col. Baker, of Oregon, is to be associated with Butler in command of Grafton.

It is reported that the Southerners are moving on Romney, which causes excitement here, at Cumberland, and at Romney.

The rails on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, from Martinsburg to Harper's Ferry, were taken up and carried away.

A Government messenger reports that Stone's command is still at Rockville. Less reliable reports place him in quiet occupation of Leesburg.

A brush is reported at Seneca, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, (some 30 or 40 miles above Washington.) The Southern loss is reported to be Capt. Shreve and two men.

Arrangements are proposed for paying for the transportation of federal troops over the railroads in Government stock.

Scott boasts that the evacuation of Harper's Ferry was in perfect accordance with his plans. No Southern movements will in the slightest degree affect his programme.

The Government has information that the Southerners have set a trap for them fifteen miles from Alexandria, into which they expect to draw the federalists.—Some scout reports Indians lurking in the neighborhood of the alleged trap.

A collision is said to have taken place at Vienna, (Va.) It is reported that the Southerners have possession of the bridge there, over which the invaders must march.

Nebraska officials, including J. Sterling Morton, Secretary Addison, R. Gilmore Reed, Wm. H. West, B. P. Rankin, marshals, are heavy defaulters. An investigator has been sent out. Defalcations in Iowa are also being developed.

A dozen rifled cannon were sent to Alexandria.

Gen. Butler, it is said, is threatening Great Bethel in force.

The Acquia Creek defences are being increased.

It is said that the garrison at Fortress Monroe sleep on their arms.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 18.—The light horse of the Confederate forces fired on three companies of federalists out on a cattle stealing expedition, wounding three.

The Southerners are concentrating seven miles above Newport News. An attack from that quarter is expected.

Point Look-Out will be connected with Fortress Monroe by a submarine telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—Brigadier General Slack was arrested at Chilicothe, Ohio, by the federalists.

The federal troops in St. Louis aiming at the windows of the recorder's court, a gun accidentally went off, when the whole company became frightened, and fired indiscriminately, killing four citizens and mortally wounding two soldiers in the ranks. The federal force in the interior of the State is 10,000 men—located as follows: 2,500 at Herman and Jefferson city; 3,000 at Ruta, 2,500 at St. Joseph's and along the Hannibal railroad; 1,000 north of the Missouri railroad; 1,000 at Bird's Point, in addition to 2,500 at St. Louis. Nothing is known of Gov. Jackson's movements.

RICHMOND, June 18.—Col. Gregg, with a reconnoitering party, consisting of a part of the First Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, with two guns, started on Sunday morning for Great Falls, on the Potomac.

Returning in the evening, on arriving at Ennа Station, on the Loudon and Hampshire Road, met a train bearing the Fifth Ohio Regiment, under command of Col. Cook when an engagement occurred.

At the first fire six cars were detached. The Ohioans fled leaving six dead and a number wounded.

For the Banner.

BATTLE AT BETHEL CHURCH.

YORKTOWN, June 10, 1861.

MR. STEWART:

As your readers may be anxious to know something reliable of the battle at Bethel Church, I will endeavor to give you a brief sketch. Being a member of one of the companies that participated in the fight, I can perhaps give you a little information, at least I will make the effort, and if you see proper, can publish it in your well known and popular paper. On Tuesday morning, about 4 o'clock, a. m., we were all aroused by hearing the sound of the Bugle, when we bundled up as quick as possible, and formed into line preparatory to marching orders from our esteemed commander, Col. D. H. Hill, who I am happy to say seems more like a father to us than our commander on the battle field. After our regiment reported ready, we were ordered to march at quick time, as the enemy was reported to be at New Market Bridge, six miles below and advancing. We marched three and a half miles and failing to meet the enemy, we were halted in front of a small house, and on making inquiry there, the lady of the house informed us that the Federal forces had passed there early that morning, taking along with them her husband. Poor woman, she seemed to be in so much distress that she could scarcely tell us anything about them, she informed us however, that they had taken some country road and proceeded towards Buck River to try and attack us in the rear. Upon hearing this, the Colonel made us about face, and we travelled back double-quick to our camp, at which place we went to work and threw up breastworks and awaited the approach of the enemy. In about two hours we saw them approaching us. They formed into line, and no sooner had they done this when our Howitzers fired upon them. They returned our fire, but as they aimed too high the shot passed over us doing no damage. The second fire from our Howitzers thinned their ranks and made them scatter in every direction; they rallied and came nearer, and soon the muskets were in play when the fire commenced getting warmer and warmer. Our right Battery was taken possession of by the enemy, but our men charged bayonets upon them and they retreated in haste. They would not have taken it, but from accident our cannon was spiked by one of our own men while attempting to prime, the wire having been broken in the hole. You must not think that we retreated. They came in such numbers against us, and not having our cannon in order, we fell back behind the trenches, and when they came up we charged, and soon had possession again. That point was near the main one, and had they got entire control of it, they would have given us a great deal of trouble. They lost a Lieut. Colonel, (Wardrop,) of the N. Y. 7th Reg. He commanded the 2nd Reg. of N. Y. Zouaves, and was a brave fellow doing his best to lead on his men when he received the messenger of death from a musket in the hands of one of our men. We took possession of his sword, pistol and other things. The engagement lasted three hours and a quarter. The loss on our side was three men wounded, one of which has since died. The others are not dangerous; we also lost two horses and two mules. A flag of truce was sent up to our Headquarters on the 11th praying that the things of things of Lieut. Wardrop be given them to send to his wife or family in New York city. The truce bearer reported to Col Hill that they had five hundred and twenty-five killed and missing; they were well armed, having the Minnie Rifle. After the battle was over, we gathered up the wounded prisoners, and placed them under medical treatment; we also buried some of their dead. At 8 o'clock we were ready to march again, everything being packed up we returned to Yorktown, feeling confident that the wooden nutmegs would not attempt to attack us again soon. We arrived at our destination between 12 and 1 o'clock, feeling very much fatigued after the adventures of the day. D. L. B.

A gentleman who has recently pssed through a great portion of Harrison County, Indiana, says that the fly is doing great damage to the wheat in that section.

ENGLAND AND THE SOUTH—AN IRISH VIEW.

British intrigue, backed by British gold, has accomplished that which British arms could not effect in 1812; destroyed at one blow the American navy, crushed a rival manufacturing power, and regained for herself her olden maritime supremacy. Yes, we say emphatically, the disruption of the American Union gives England a new lease of power, throws into her hands the carrying trade of the world, leaves her without a rival in every colonial market, gives her the command of California and its golden treasures (for the country that has the iron will obtain the gold,) opens to her enterprise every highway of the New World, and humbles to the dust the only power on earth that for half a century has had the courage to stand up and singly to confront her. The disruption of the American Union is worth more to England than twenty Waterloos. Well does the old hypocrite know this; and long, therefore, and earnestly, has she labored to effect the ruin over which she now rejoices. She began by sending missionaries into the Northern States to excite the popular mind there on the subject of slavery, with the view of exasperating the South. Having succeeded to a certain extent in that, she next goes to the South, and makes her an offer of free trade. "Throw open" she said, "your ports to British manufactures, and we will take in exchange your cotton, and import the same direct in British bottoms." The South is caught by the bait, and seeing not the fate which inevitably awaits her, should the odious conspiracy succeed—a British protectorate—throws off her allegiance, and makes war upon the government. What now does England do? But a short while ago and her horror of slavery was only equalled by her hatred of Popery—she now openly espouses the side of slavery, and makes the Southern cause her own.

Mr. W. H. Gregory, M. P. (we refer to him in his public capacity solely) is a gentleman of good address, much cleverness, respectable connection, no property, and less principle. Some time ago he made a tour through the Southern States. We do not say that he was sent there, but he went, and so also did the Prince of Wales shortly afterwards. The Palmetto flag had scarce been unfurled when Mr. Gregory gave notice of a motion in the House of Commons calling for a recognition, on the part of the English Government, of the Southern Confederacy. At the request of his friend—Lord John—the motion was deferred, the pear not being as yet ripe. Fort Sumter is taken, and Mr. Gregory asks the Secretary of Foreign Affairs if the Government are prepared to recognize the Southern Confederacy? The answer, though evasive, is favorable. Delegates from the Southern Confederacy arrive in London, and they are presented to Lord John Russell by Mr. Gregory. The interview is most satisfactory, for Lord John Russell goes down to the House and announces, in the face of Europe, that England is prepared to regard the South as a belligerent power, and acknowledge her right to issue letters of marque. The murder is out at last. An alliance, and the Southern Confederacy; the South is fighting England's battle, and the triumph of the South would be the triumph of England.—*Dublin Irishman, May 18.*

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON INTEREST ON THE BLOCKADE.—The English temper is very likely to be severely tried on the question of blockade. It is not the interest of the English merchants that any of the ports of America, either North or South, should be blockaded, *and any blockade will be regarded with the most jealous criticism.* A blockade is the carrying into effect, by an armed force, of that rule of law which renders commercial intercourse with the port blockaded unlawful on the part of neutrals. Actual blockade is the most essential element of legal blockade, and it is only to be considered as actually existing when there is a power to enforce it. "The very notion of a blockade," said Lord Stowall, "includes that the beseiging force can apply its power to every point of the blockaded State." Now it is very much questioned whether the North can effectually cary out the complete blockade it has notified the world to exist of the whole seacoast of the South.

It may, therefore, be regarded as certain that the British public, who want cotton from the South and corn from the North, will not be satisfied to recognize any constructive blockades, and there is every reason to fear if the American people continue long in a state of hostility *that very grave questions will arise with respect to the blockade of American ports.* It will be lamentable, indeed, if any collision should arise between this country and either of the belligerant parties; but it would evince a want of prudence in the public journalists if they did not point out the probable consequences of any avowed line of tactics in a friendly State. If the Southern States are in earnest in their determination to secede, no physical force can compel them to remain in the Union, and the proposed mutual slaughter will be at once futile and wicked. There are few people who can better afford to be reasonable than the Americans, for they are recognized as a people charged with indomitable pluck, and they will lose nothing by showing in this terrible emergency that they are also possessed of moderation and reflection.—*Liverpool Albion May 20.*

SOUTHERN COAST LINE.—If the United States Government expect to keep up in good faith a complete blockade of Southern harbors, they have undertaken an enterprise beyond the power of their usual resources to accomplish According to a statement of Col. Keitt, the total extent of coast, North and South, is 33,137 miles, of which the Southern, or slave States, have 23,803. The number of harbors in the different States on the coast, including the principal ones on the rivers to the head of tide, are 189 North, and 249 South, a difference of 60 harbors in favor of the Southern States. The General government has, therefore, a job on its hands which it can never perform, especially when a good deal of its force will be required to watch privateers.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

THE "PET LAMBS."—We learn from a gentleman, who left Washington on Saturday, that the Ellsworth Zouaves, otherwise known as the "Pet Lambs," have been very severely handled since their occupation of Alexandria. Every night one or more are killed, while on picket duty, by the Virginians, and the number slain up to this time is said to amount to *seventy.* It is supposed they have been singled out by the relatives and friends of parties whom they have outraged in Alexandria.—*Baltimore South.*

FROM PENSACOLA

A writer in the Mobile *Tribune* says:

"This great line of railroad between Montgomery and Pensacola, is but one living, moving throng of people, from all parts of the country, going or comming from the wars. Fort Pickens and the immense works by which it is surrounded are particular objects of interest. From the most distant parts of the State, from Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, and even Virginia, they come by every train and return with all sorts of speculations. They all, of course, feel very bad that the bombardment did not take place while they were there to see, but then the confidence gained from personal observation, that "we can take the place when we please," somewhat mollifies their feeling.

In regard to this I have not changed my opinions since I left Pensacola. On the contrary they are here confirmed on high authority. The *statu quo* at Pensacola will be preserved for the present; but how long, will probably depend upon the movements of the enemy. And this is doubtless wise. We lose nothing by delay, and may gain much. We are daily strengthening our batteries and positions; our brave citizen soldiers are every day becoming better disciplined and better prepared, though always ready. It is an admirable school of discipline. In the meantime we employ and keep in check outside seven of the most efficient ships of the United States navy, and several large transports. They cannot be better employed for us or at a cheaper rate.

"On the other hand the enemy gains no advantage by our delay. They already find great difficulty in procuring provisions, water, &c. Santa Rosa is a barren, desolate, sunburnt island of sand. Nothing but brackish water is found thereon, and scarcely a thing that man or beast can eat. The health of the men is already seriously affected, and it would not be surprising if the works outside the fort had ultimately to be abandoned.

"Again, we have it in our hands, holding, as we do, the destiny of the place, to take any advantage of the false movements or dispersion of the fleet. Providence certainly favored us at Charleston, and should a storm occur at Pensacola as there, preventing the participation of this formidable armanda in the fight, we may take Pickens without the loss of a single man. Should the blessings of Heaven so favor us, we should also save millions of valuable paoperty, the navy yard, village of Warrington, and perhaps the principal forts themselves. Without the co-operation of the fleet, Pickens would have enough to do to take care of itself, and the shot and shell from five miles of batteries would soon make that, like Sumter, untenable. These are the opinions I have formed from personal observations, and they are confirmed by all with whom I have conversed, either here or at Pensacola.

WHY IRISHMEN ARE NOT WITH THE NORTH.—An Irishman in a communication to the New York *Daily News*, thus gives his reason for not volunteering for the Federal Government:

I am an Irishman. I have been asked why I did not volunteer and march to put down the *rebellion* in the South. May I give three of my reasons through your columns? They are:

I. I was a volunteer in our army in Mexico, and while I was there, *men* who now control and urge this *civil* war, were at home and opposing the war against a *foreign foe*, Seward, Greely, Corwin, Lincoln and Beecher, etc., denouncing the men who were carrying it on.

II. A few years ago, the Know Nothing party seemed to be sweeping the whole country before them, and State after State, Massachusetts and New York even, joined their ranks.

The Irish and the German, the *Catholic* was threatened with a withdrawal of the rights and equality which the Constitution and the laws secure to them.

Where, then, was the first bold, manly and successful uprising in the States for the foreign born citizen, and the rights of conscience for the Catholic? It was in Old Virginia.

III. If I deny the right of the Southern people to state their grievance, and to judge when they may set up a Government themselves, how can I hereafter sustain Ireland and Hungary, when they shall decide to establish, and to stand to their arms in the cause?

I will stand on the defensive, against the South, if they attempt to invade us with a view to compel the Northern States to break up their Union, but I ask my Irish and American brethren to excuse me in their civil war, as it appears now.

Will you, in your columns, Mr. Editor, answer and refute my reasons? If I am wrong, show it to me, and I will retract. This is a land of free press and free discussion.

"COUNTY CORK."

A WHOLESALE SLANDER.—The Hessian and villain who does the money articles for the New York *Herald*, under the pay of Wall street operators, writes as follows, in the issue of the 4d instant:

"With few exceptions, all the banks in the country are unsound. The banks of the West are absolutely rotten. In Chicago gold is now the only recognized currency. The banks of the rebel States are all broken; those of New Orleans, even, have suspended specie payments."

The files of the *Herald*, even rich as they are in specimens of monstrous mendacity, cannot surpass this. If the victory depended on slander, the North would soon subjugate the South.

CONFESSING THEIR SINS.—The Republican journals will now and then accidentally confess the wickedness of the war which they have begun. The *Post*, referring to England's acknowledging the belligerent rights of the South, says:

"And as a blunder of policy, she gives the cold shoulder to a nation whose sympathy and aid she will yet bitterly need, and ought not lightly to cast off. She has too many provinces to set such an example safely. We did not hasten to grant 'rights of war' to her Sepoys, though their success was for a time more decided than that of our mutineers. But an insurrection in Ireland may, at no distant day, make it advisable for us to grant the 'rights of war' to her rebels there."

Here it is coolly assumed that the Southern States are similar to the "provinces" of a kingdom. Then the white men of the South—free and equal citizens of equal sovereign States—are compared to Hindoo Sepoys, and called "our mutineers." And, to cap the climax, it is acknowledged that the North is now endeavoring to subjugate the South, just as England did Ireland, which is a fact we did not expect to see the Republicans confess. The truth, however, will occasionally slip out accidentally.—*New York Day Book.*

THE SOUTHERN WAR POLICY.—Those qualities which have the most to do in making the best private soldier, have the same effect in making the best generals. Thus, using Napoleon as an illustration, we may say that much of his good fortune is attributable to the ambitious impatience of his character—due not to his calculation, but to his Southern blood. He could not brook delay. He threw all his energies in the direction of speedy results, and was distinguished for rapid action. The restlessness of his mind produced sudden and novel movements, which took the enemy by surprise, and confounded all foresight. Disposition, Southern blood, unlimited confidence in his men, had more to do in developing this mode of warfare than genius.

The temperament of the Confederate Army, both of officers and soldiers, their superior bravery and motive, will exhibit the power which these elements confer upon an army before many weeks. They will prove the truth of the remark of Souorow (who never lost a battle) that the art of war was all contained in two magic words—*Advance and strike!* Genius may sometimes serve as the handmaid of Mars, but the final reliance must be in hard knocks and unrelenting bravery, muscle and intensity of feeling, bottom and ambition for honor and glory, strength and heroic patriotism.—*N. O. Delta.*

THE ARMING OF CANADA—WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—A report has been published in some of our daily papers to the effect that a militia force of fifty thousand men is to be organized in Canada, and that they have already been supplied with arms and equipments from England. What is meaning of this? We had supposed that the relations between our Government and that of England were of the most friendly character; but taken in conjunction with the announcement in English papers that great activity prevails in all the British dock-yards, this movement is, to say the least, of a very suspicious character. The English Government certainly cannot be afraid that we are going to war with her, unless provoked to it by some overt act upon her part; and the only overt act that seems at all probable would be the violation of the blockade of Southern ports. If such is her design, the arming of Canada would be a natural consequence, as it is to us the only vulnerable part of her dominious. This arming of Canada would appear to be part of a deep-laid scheme, which has been concocted for the dissolution of the Union.—*New York Metropolitan.*

☞ We are authorized to announce OBADIAH WOODSON, as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Rowan County.

☞ We are authorized to announce J. S. MYERS, as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Rown County.

SALISBURY PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED BY SPRAGUE BRO'S, GROCERS.

SALISBURY JUNE 21, 1861.

APPLLES:		MOLASSES:	
Dried,	50 to 1 00	Sugar house,	60 to 70
BACON:		Common,	40 to 00
Hams,	15 to 15	NAILS,	5 to 6
Sides,	14 to 15	OATS,	35 to 50
Hog round,	13 to 15	LINSEED OIL:	
BEEF,	4 to 5	℔ gallon,	1 00 to 1 25
BEESWAX,	25 to 00	TANNERS OIL:	
BUTTER,	12 to 20	℔ gallon,	75 to 1 00
CANDLES:		POTATOES:	
Tallow,	15 to 20	Irish,	00 to 00
Adamantine,	25 to 30	Sweet,	00 to 00
Sperm,	40 to 50	RAGS,	2 to 0
COFFEE:		SALT:	
Rio,	25 to 00	Sack,	3 25 to 3 50
CASTINGS,	4 to 5	Bushels,	1 00 to 1 00
COTTON,	9 to 10	SHEETING:	
Cotton yarn,	90 to 1 00	Brown, 4-4,	10 to 11
CORN,	75 to 80	SUGAR:	
FLOUR:		Brown,	8 to 11
℔ sack,	2 75 to 3 00	Loaf,	16 to 18
℔ bbl.	5 75 to 6 00	Clarified,	12½ to 15
FEATHERS,	30 to 35	TALLOW,	10 to 12½
IRON:		Turpentine,	87 to 00
Bar,	5 to 00	WHEAT,	1 25 to 1 35
Moulds,	5½ to 00	WOOL,	30 to 35
Tire,	5 to 6	WINDOW GLASS:	
LARD,	14 to 15	10 by 12	2 25 to 0 00
MEAL,	75 to 80	12 by 14	2 50 to 0 00

EFFECT OF LETTERS OF MARQUE.—Considerable excitemen prevailed in merchantile circles in this city yesterday, and sepecially among ship owners, with regard to the course the British Government has chosen to adopt towards our Government. *The board of Underwriters, it appears, have decided to advance the rates of war policies on American—i. e., Northern ships, to seven per cent.*, making a discrimination between our vessels and those of foreign nations of five per cent. against American—i. e., Northern bottoms. The effect of this measure will necessarily be to *put a stop to our shipping trade*, and it will also *materially effec the sale of bills of exchange* where our vessels are not insured at the advanced rates. Our ships in port will be compelled to remain at home, and those in foreign ports will have to return.—*N. Y. Herald, 8th.*

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD,
Raleigh, May 8, 1861.

The following distribution of the Literary Fund for the first six months of the year 1861, among the several counties of the State is ordered by the Board—a tabular statement whereof is annexed.

The amount due the several counties will be paid at the Treasury Department to the person entitled to receive the same, upon a compliance with the provisions of the law upon the subject.

The Board have thought proper, in view of the deranged condition of pecuniary affairs, to make distribution of only one-half of the amount usually distributed at this season.

Alleghany, Madison and Polk counties will receive their shares from the counties from which they were respectively formed. Jackson county will receive 80 per centum of the amount allotted to Macon county and the balance of its share from that allotted to Haywood.

JOHN W. ELLIS,
President ex-officio.

GRAHAM DAVES,
Secretary to the Board.

Counties.	*Fed. Population.*	*Spring Distribution.*
Alamance,	10,166	$609 96
Alexander,	5,008	300 18
Alleghany,		
Anson,	10,756	645 36
Ashe,	8,539	512 34
Beaufort,	11,716	702 96
Bertie,	9,973	598 32
Bladen,	8,024	481 44
Brunswick,	5,951	357 06
Buncombe,	12,388	740 28
Burke,	6,919	415 14
Cabarrus,	8,674	520 44
Caldwell,	5,836	350 16
Camden,	5,174	310 44
Carteret,	6,208	372 48
Caswell,	12,161	729 66
Catawba,	8,284	494 04
Chatham,	16,055	963 30
Cherokee,	6,703	402 18
Chowan,	5,252	315 12
Cleaveland,	8,697	581 82
Columbus,	5,308	318 48
Craven,	12,329	739 74
Cumberland,	10,634	638 03
Currituck,	6,257	376 42
Davidson,	14,123	847 38
Davie,	6,998	419 88
Duplin,	11,111	666 66
Edgecombe,	10,018	601 06
Forsythe,	10,627	637 87
Franklin,	9,510	570 11
Gaston,	7,228	433 69
Gates,	6,878	412 68
Granville,	17,303	1038 18
Greene,	5,320	319 26
Guilford,	18,480	1108 64
Halifax,	13,007	780 42
Harnett,	7,089	425 34
Haywood,	6,907	414 42
Henderson,	6,883	412 98
Hertford,	6,656	399 36
Hyde,	6,585	395 10
Iredell,	13,062	783 72
Jackson,		
Johnston,	11,149	778 86
Jones,	3,395	236 10
Lenoir,	6,181	370 86
Lincoln,	6,924	415 44
Macon,	6,158	370 14
Madison,		
Martin,	6,961	417 66
McDowell,	5,741	344 46
Mecklenburg,	11,724	703 44
Montgomery,	6,166	369 78
Moore,	8,552	513 18
Nash,	7,905	474 30
New Hanover,	14,236	854 16
Northampton,	10,731	643 36
Onslow,	7,040	422 40
Orange,	14,954	897 42
Pasquotank,	7,708	462 48
Perquimans,	6,030	361 80
Person,	8,825	529 50
Pitt,	10,745	644 70
Polk,		
Randolph,	15,167	910 56
Richmond,	7,936	476 16
Robeson,	11,080	664 80
Rockingham,	12,263	741 78
Rowan,	12,329	739 74
Rutherford,	12,398	743 28
Sampson,	12,311	738 66
Stanly,	6,348	380 88
Stokes,	8,490	509 40
Surry,	8,132	487 92
Tyrrel,	4,452	267 12
Union,	9,258	555 48
Wake,	21,123	1267 38
Warren,	10,366	621 96
Washington,	4,780	286 80
Watauga,	3,348	200 88
Wayne,	10,317	619 05
Wilkes,	11,642	698 52
Wilson,	6,754	405 28
Yadkin,	9,511	570 66
Yancey,	8,068	484 08
	752,542	$45,212 52

BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS Almanac for the year 1861, for sale wholesale and retail at J. J. STEWART'S Book Store.
Oct. 23. 70-tf

JEWELRY,

WATCHES AND CLOCKS
BEYOND ALL COMPETITION.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL FOR Cash his entire and complete stock of fine Hunting and open faced Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry of the latest styles, in setts or separately, prices accordingly. Gold and Silver vest and fob chains, Ladies Gold chatlain and neck chains. Silver ware, warranted equal to coin. The best and most approved styles of Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons, Castors, &c., &c. A fine assortment of Clocks. The above will be sold at prices defying competition.

Watch glasses put in at 25 cents each. All kinds of repairing promptly, carefully, and personally attended to and warranted by

H. W. RUPP,
Practical Watchmaker, Concord, N. C

June 19. 52-1y.

SHOES! SHOES!

AT THE NEW STORE!

WE HAVE GOT A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT of Shoes on hand, and are receiving daily some more, which we promise to sell 25 per cent lower than any other house in this State.

HAMMERSHLAG & MENDELS.

April 10. 42-tf

Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

10.000 LBS. SUGAR.
3,200 lbs Coffee.
50 Hhds. Molasses.

SPRAGUE BRO.

May 29 49-tf

VALUABLE TRACT of Land for Sale.—I offer for sale **276 Acres** of Land lying in Rowan County on the waters of Cane Creek, adjoining the lands of Philip Owens, Henderson Smith, and others, about 4½ miles from Salisbury, near the North Carolina Rail Road. Terms:—A credit will be given of One and Two Years.

Apply to me, or to R A. Caldwell, Esq. in Salisbury

A. H. CALDWELL.

Jan. 10, 1859. 27—tf

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM of A. & W. Myers, either by note or open account are notified that if payment is not made to me by February court they will find their claims in the hands of an officer for collection. Pay up and save costs.

W. MYERS.

Jan. 17th, 1860. 30-tf

MICHAEL BROWN,

Commission Merchant, Salisbury, N. C.

PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION given to the purchase of all kinds of produce and to all consignments to be sold in this market or shipped to other Ports.

Feb. 7, 1859. tf.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO ARE INDEBTED TO me are respectfully requested to call and make immediate payment, as I am compelled to have money; and as this is the first time that I have called on my friends I hope they will come up promptly.

R. P. BESSENT.

Nov. 29, 1859. 23-tf

MANSION HOTEL,
Salisbury.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long established and well known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, travelling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Particular attention is paid to his **TABLE**, and every comfort is provided in his **ROOMS**.

His **STABLES** are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable **OMNIBUS** runs regularly to the depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited.

WM. ROWZEE.

Salisbury, Jan. 8, 1861. 1—tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, who formerly occupied the room as a Tailor Shop, one door above Meroney & Bro., begs leave to state that he has procured a room opposite the Market House where he may at all times be found ready to do work in the finest styles and with dispatch. Thanking my customers for their patronage during the past year, I solicit a continuance of the same, pledging myself to "*give 'em fits*" in the latest and most approved style. Cleaning and pressing done with neatness and despatch.

C. N. PRICE.

Jan 22 3-tf

To Country Dealers.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW IN RECEIPT of a large lot of Molasses, consisting of Cuba, Clayed, Cardinas, Muscovado, Porto Rico and New Orleans.—Also New York Syrup, which are offered low for cash or country produce.

SPRAGUE BRO.

May 29 49-tf

Fine Shirts and Collars.

If you wish to purchase fine Shirts and Collars call at the Great Clothing Emporium of

DAVID WEIL,
No. 2, Granite Row.

LAW BLANKS.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, neatly printed and pressed, kept in large quantities, at the **BOOK STORE** for sale.

Dr. J. Bovee Dod's
IMPERIAL WINE
BITTERS

ARE made from a pure, and unadulterated Wine, which is about double the usual strength of other Wines, and is imported by only one house in the United States. Also, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs, &c., viz: Solomon's Seal, Spikenard, Comfrey, Camomile Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, and Bayberry.

WE CHALLENGE
THE WORLD
TO PRODUCE
THEIR EQUAL!

We do not profess to have discovered some Roots "known only to the Indians of South America," and a cure for "all diseases which the flesh is heir too," but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation, which every intelligent Physician in the country will approve of and recommend. As a remedy for

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility, and all cases requiring a Tonic, they are UNSURPASSED!

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-Keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilerating effects of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to excessive use of strong drink, and wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated Wines and Liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only cure, but prevent Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable Bitters over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

CHARLES WIDDIFIELD & CO.,
Proprietors,
78 William Street, New York.

And for sale by

HENDERSON & ENNISS,
Sole Agents for Salisbury.

June 26. 53-1y.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!!!
For the cure of
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS.

THE
MAKORA ARABICA,
DISCOVERED BY A
MISSIONARY,
WHILE TRAVELING IN ARABIA.

All who are suffering from Consumption should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are threatened with Consumption should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Bronchitis shouldуse the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, should use the Makora Arabica, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Asthma, Scrofula and Impurities of the Blood should use the Makora Arabica, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

It cures Consumption.
It cures Bronchitis.
It cures Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds.
It cures Asthma, Scrofula, and impurities of the Blood.

This unequaled remedy is now for the first time introduced to the public.

It was providentially discovered by a missionary while traveling in Arabia. He was cured of Consumption by its use after his case was pronounced hopeless by learned physicians in Europe.

He has forwarded to us in writing, a full account of his own extraordinary cure, and of a number of other cures which have come under his observation, and also a full account of the medicine.

At his request, and impelled by a desire to extend a knowledge of this remedy to the public, we have had his communication printed in pamphlet form for free distribution. Its interest is enhanced by an account which he gives of some of the scenes of the Syrian massacres, which he obtained from those who were sufferers in that awful tragedy.

This pamphlet may be obtained at our office, or it will be sent free by mail to all who apply for it.

We import the Makora Arabica direct from Smyrna through the house of Cleon & Gylippus, and we have always on hand a full supply put up in bottles ready for use with full directions.

Price one dollar per bottle. Sent by mail, on receipt of price, and 24 cents for postage.

For sale wholesale and retail by

LEEDS, GILMORE & CO.,
Imps. of Drugs and Medicines,
61 Liberty St., N. Y.

ALSO, BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

March 26, 1861. 2-tf

HESPER: AND OTHER POEMS.

BY
THEO. H. HILL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS NOW IN PRESS, a volume of poems bearing the above title. Mr. Hill is well-known in this community, as the author of many fugitive poems, which—published anonymously—have 'gone the rounds of the press"—sparkling, as pure gems, wherever set.

Having now reclaimed these wandering waifs, he presents them to the public—with others hitherto unpublished—and his publisher would only ask for them a cordial reception—impartial criticism.

The volume—a neat 12 mo.—will be sent by mail, free of postage. Price $1 per copy. Orders should be forwarded at once to the subscriber, as but a small edition will be published. A liberal discount to the Trade.

HENRY D. TURNER.
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1861.

A CARD.

SEEING IS BELIEVING!

THE LARGEST AND MOST

EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
Dry Goods
CLOTHING,
AND
GROCERIES,

Are now opening at the Subscriber's ever

Exhibited in Salisbury,

And which will be sold as heretofore at unprecedentedly low prices. This is

NO CANT ADVERTISING PHRASE

Common with many, who enumerate their articles. Because an examination of the stock and prices, will convince the most sceptic, and closest buyers of the truth of the assertion.

Returning my sincere acknowledgements to the citizens of Rowan and adjacent counties for past favors, I hope by close attention to my business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ No trouble as usual to show Goods at

S. FRANKFORD'S

TO COUNTRY
MERCHANTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER would call the attention of **Country Merchants**, to his large and varied Stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing & Groceries,

which he will sell at **Wholesale** as low as can be bought in any city in the Union, the Great Emporium New York, not excepted.

S. FRANKFORD.

WHOLESALE.

HOOP SKIRTS IN ENDLESS VARIETIES at

S. FRANKFORD'S.

Oct. 9, 1860. 18—tf

SPRAGUE BROTHERS,

GROCERS, SALISBURY, N. C.

AT their well known stand, opposite the Mansion House, are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Groceries, which they continue to offer low for CASH.

Lumber, Lumber, Lumber.

HAVING ERECTED A STEAM SAW MILL FIVE and a half miles from Lexington and three miles north of Tyro, immediately on the Salisbury and Danville road; where we keep on hands large quantities of the very best kind of Pine Lumber: such as weatherboarding, flooring, ceiling and inch plank, and can furnish at the shortest notice, White Oak, Post Oak, and Yellow Poplar. All persons wishing to buy Lumber, send in your bills and we are confident you will be pleased.

ANDREW KOONTS & CO.

June 1st, 1861. 3m

Troops Wanted.

ONE HUNDRED ABLE-BODIED MEN to SERVE in 4th Regiment of North-Carolina.

McLEOD TURNER, *Recruiting Officer.*

June 4, 1861. tf.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

3000 lbs. Blue Stone. 3000 lbs.
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

50 Bushels Clover Seed. 50
nice and clean, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

240
Thermometers for Curing Tobacco,
From 210 to 240, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

10,000 Lbs. 10,000
Pure White Lead in Oil,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

1000 Gallons 1000
Pure Linseed Oil,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

40 Bbls. Tanners' Oil. 40
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Ague and Fever Cured or No Pay
Enniss' Ague and Fever Pills, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

1840 1840
Medicinal French Brandy,
Given up by judges to be the best ever brought to this market, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Fluid and Kerosene Oil,
By the gallon or barrel, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS

Spirits Turpentine,
By the gallon or barrel, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Varnishes.
Japan, Damar, Coach, Furniture, and Leather Varnishes, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

40,000 40,000
Cigars from $7.50 to $40 per 1000,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Five Jars Quicksilver,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Teas.
Golden Chop, Choice Imperial, Choice and Fine Young Hyson Teas, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Electric Machines,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Linton & Woodward's Scotch Snuff,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

10 oz. Sulphate Morphine,
At a low price, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

25 Lbs. Gum Opium, Turkey,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Thompsonian Medicines
Always on hand, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

sept 18-c

CATARACT
WASHING MACHINE.

Clothing, Time, and Labor Saved.
INDISPENSABLE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE MOST SIMPLE, ECONIMICAL, AND DURABLE article ever offered to the public to alleviate the discomforts of wash-day.

DESCRIPTION.

It consists of a metal cylinder, with ribs on the inside, and an interior cylinder of wood, with ribs.—There is a space of from 6 to 8 inches between the two cylinders. One crank turns both cylinders at the same time in oppposite directions, rapidly creating a suds, forcing the water through the clothes, and effectually removing the dirt. The action of the water does the work quickly, dispenses entirely with rubbing, and thus saves the wear of clothes.

SULLIVAN & HYATT, Proprietors,
54 Beekman St., New York.

N. B.—State and County Rights for sale, and purchasers supplied with Machines at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞ A Machine is in operation by a laundress daily, at our Salesroom, 439 Broadway.

March 6th, 1860.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINE!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Agent for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, is now prepared to furnish the Public with this very valuable, fine and indispensable article in Domestic Economy. These Machines can be seen in operation at my Store. No. 4, Granite Building.

A. MYERS.

Salisbury, May 8, 1860. 46—tf